



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

COME AND HEAR
WISEMAN'S
Orchestra
12.45, 4.30 AND 7.30

No. 18,936. 號六廿百九千八萬一第 日一初月正年未己 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1919. 六拜禮 號一月二年八國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 275 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [69]

AQUARIUS WATERS.

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AQUARIUS CO.,

SHANGHAI.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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CARTRIDGES ARRIVED!!!

A large consignment of
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, principally loaded
with E. C. Powder.

HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND
AMMUNITION STORE,
5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade. [77]

A LING & CO.

18, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
Telephone 1218. [78]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	" " " " " "
9.00	" " " " " "
10.00	" " " " " "
11.00	" " " " " "
12.00 noon	" " " " " "
1.00	" " " " " "
2.00	" " " " " "
3.00	" " " " " "
4.00	" " " " " "
5.00	" " " " " "
6.00	" " " " " "
7.00	" " " " " "
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m.	8.50 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SATURDAY.	
Extra Cars	1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.
SUNDAY.	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	" " " " " "
9.00	" " " " " "
10.00	" " " " " "
11.00	" " " " " "
12.00 noon	" " " " " "
1.00	" " " " " "
2.00	" " " " " "
3.00	" " " " " "
4.00	" " " " " "
5.00	" " " " " "
6.00	" " " " " "
7.00	" " " " " "
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m.	8.50 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road Central.	
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not the special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compost Note. Order representing Bank Notes.	
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. [79]	

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 1 Through Local	No. 2 Through Local	No. 3 Through Local	No. 4 Through Local	No. 5 Through Local	No. 6 Through Local	No. 7 Through Local	No. 8 Through Local	No. 9 Through Local	No. 10 Through Local	No. 11 Through Local	No. 12 Through Local	No. 13 Through Local	No. 14 Through Local	No. 15 Through Local	No. 16 Through Local	No. 17 Through Local	No. 18 Through Local	No. 19 Through Local	No. 20 Through Local	No. 21 Through Local
		7.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tan)	dep.	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30
SEK LO	arr.	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.15	1.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45
Shen Chai	arr.	7.55	8.25	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	1.25	1.55	2.25	2.55	3.25	3.55	4.25	4.55	5.25	5.55
Sheng Shui	arr.	8.05	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	1.05	1.35	2.05	2.35	3.05	3.35	4.05	4.35	5.05	5.35	6.05
Fuiling	arr.	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.15	1.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15
Tai-po Market	arr.	8.25	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	1.25	1.55	2.25	2.55	3.25	3.55	4.25	4.55	5.25	5.55	6.25
Tai-po	arr.	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	1.05	1.35	2.05	2.35	3.05	3.35	4.05	4.35	5.05	5.35	6.05	6.35
Shatin	arr.	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.15	1.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45
Yuen-ai	arr.	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	1.25	1.55	2.25	2.55	3.25	3.55	4.25	4.55	5.25	5.55	6.25	6.55
Hungshom	arr.	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	1.05	1.35	2.05	2.35	3.05	3.35	4.05	4.35	5.05	5.35	6.05	6.35	7.05
Yuen-ai	arr.	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.15	1.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15

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By continual excellence of manufacture, have established a reputation for quality of tone, lightness of touch and solidity of construction.

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Easy Payments can be arranged.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.



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You will find here the shirt that meets your approval, whether for day or evening wear.

Newest styles and with either stiff or soft double cuffs in the reliable "Summit" and "Arrow" brands.

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Men's Wear Specialists.

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PRICE SENT ON APPLICATION.

THEATRE ROYAL.

TUESDAY, February 4th, at 9.15 p.m.
THE TWO GREAT ARTISTES

SYKORA
Cellist
SKLAREVSKI
Pianist

Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1. Booking now open at Moutrie's.
MANAGEMENT: J. GENTIN.

THE
CORONET
Tel. No. 1743.

February 1st, 1919,
at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

GEORGE WALSH

"THE YANKEE WAY"

MAX LINDER

"HE SHOULD WEAR BRACES"

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

"HEATHER DAY" FUND.

APPROXIMATELY \$10,000

The above fund, including the proceeds of St. Andrew's Fair, will approximately amount to \$10,000, in connection with which a statement of accounts will soon be published. For the disposal of this sum to the best possible advantage, the Committee of St. Andrew's Society is now in telegraphic communication with Sir Charles Addis, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Ltd., who has been associated with the distribution of these funds for some years past.

The Committee of St. Andrew's Society desires to record its grateful appreciation of the services rendered by the "Heather Day" and St. Andrew's Fair Committees, and to those who, in loyally co-operating, have achieved the excellent result recorded above, notably Mrs. R. M. Dyer, Mrs. R. Sutherland and Mrs. Murray Smith, for their untiring efforts in organising the Scottish Women's Stall and Raffle, Mrs. A. A. H. Milroy, for designing and making many useful and ornamental souvenirs for sale; Miss Squire for general assistance; and Messrs. G. K. Duncan, D. Keith, J. Simpson and G. H. M. Bannerman for their ingenuity and untiring energy in connection with the Fair.

Although the bulk of the work was performed by those of Scottish nationality, much gratified by the voluntary assistance of many other helpers, and it hopes that such ladies and gentlemen will accept this acknowledgment as a full appreciation of their valuable aid.

The Committee of St. Andrew's are specially indebted to the following, and where omissions have possibly occurred such are due to the anonymity of contributors, viz:—

H. E. the Officer Administering the Government for opening the Fair; the Government, the Naval and the Military Authorities for their general co-operation; the Commanders and Officers of H.M.S. Kent for Band; Major H. A. Morgan and Officers, 18th Infantry, Hong Kong and Singapore, for their assistance; the General Post Office, for posting Pipers, etc., free of charge; Fire-brigade for standing by; Hongkong Police and Police Reserve for useful assistance; the "Stunts" for proceeds of performance and assistance; Messrs. Kelly and Walsh and the South China Morning Post for special printing rates; the Hongkong Daily Press, South China Morning Post, China Mail, and Hongkong Telegraph, for advertising at half rates; Messrs. Public Telephones and contribution of proceeds; Mr. W. A. Dowley, for proceeds of two dances held at the Cabaret Day; Hall subsequent to the Heather Day; Hongkong Electric Co. for illuminated display; the Electric and Gas Companies, for distributing leaflets; Hongkong Tramway Co., for decorated cars and displaying posters; the Ferry and Peak Tramway Co., for displaying posters, and the latter, also, for postponing re-grading operations; Café Wiseman, for refreshments supplied free on Cricket ground and proceeds of dinner and dance; Boy Scouts and Stores, who sold programmes; Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd., Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., and Messrs. Tak Cheong & Co., for window display of prizes; St. George's Society, for contributing valuable prizes to the auction; Victoria Theatre, for proceeds of performance; many leading Chinese gentlemen, for valuable monetary contributions; Messrs. R. Gaujoit and U. Guellet, for artistic work done; Hon. Mr. P. H. H. J. B. Thomson, and Lieut. Millington, for pictures put up for auction; Mr. L. E. S. Hodges, for proceeds of Motor-cycle raffle; Hongkong Small Arms and Ammunition Co., for use of rifles; and the following, who were of the greatest assistance in many ways:—War Charities Committee, Mr. George Lammert, the Hongkong Hotel, Wm. Powell, Ltd., Lane Crawford & Co., Dairy Farm & Co., Wiseman, Ltd., Gracoe Egyptian Tobacco Store, Hongkong Cigar Store, S. Anglo-Egyptian Tobacco Store, S. Robinson Piano Co., Anderson Music Co., A. S. Watson & Co., Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Alex. Ross & Co., Shewan Tomes & Co., Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Mackin- tosh & Co., Cricket Club, Hongkong Club, Exile, Dragon, Meteor, and Mace- garage, Sincere Co., Wing On Co., M. Y. Sun & Co., Moo Cheung, A. Fook & Co., Chun Cheung, Wo Fat S.S. Co., Leung Fat Co., Wo Fat & Co., Tak Cheong & Co., Kwong Sang, Poultry Guild, Ah Men & Hing Cheong Co., each of the 57 advertisers in the Souvenir Book whose generous support covered the cost of publicity for "Heather Day" and St. Andrew's Fair, those who contributed the reading matter to this volume, and many other others whose help materially contributed to complete the success of the undertaking.

A feature of "Heather Day" was the Motor-car procession, and the Committee thanks those who gave prizes and all who entered cars.

It is also desired to thank the following outposts for their generous response to the Society's appeal, viz:—

Focchow (per Mr. C. H. M. Bal- four) \$7.91
Swatow (per Mr. MacGowan) 60.00
Formosa (per Mr. F. B. Mar- shall) £23 6s. 8d. & Ex. 3/4-
Amoy (per Mr. J. S. Fenwick) 711.38
£121 3s. & Ex. 3/4- \$1000.02
Interest, calculated to 31st Dec., 1918 1.30
\$1001.32

As the United Services Hockey League has now started, all members of the Corps who are willing to play are requested to send their names to Sapper G. H. Ptery c/o Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., as soon as possible.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 270 Pte. G. W. Barton, "D" Co., is permitted to resign under Section 7 (3) of the Military Service Ordinance, 1917, dated 28th Jan., 1919.

TRANSFERS.

No. 547 Pte. A. W. Millar is transferred from "B" Co. to "D" Co., dated 29th Jan., 1919.

LEAVE.

2nd-Corpl. T. Leeman, Engineer Co., is granted 12 months' leave from 1st March, 1919.

Pte. J. R. Wood, "A" Co., is granted 9 months' leave from 7th March, 1919.

Pte. D. E. Clark, "A" Co., is granted 12 months' leave from 7th March, 1919.

Pte. A. Course, "D" Co., is granted 6 months' leave from 20th March, 1919.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY MAJOR J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHER'S BATTERY.

Tuesday, 4th Feb.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. All G.C.'s, Layers and D.R.F.'s.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. All G.C.'s, Layers and D.R.F.'s.

Thursday, 6th Feb.:—

6.15 p.m. Left Half Co. Full drill.

Friday, 7th Feb.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill.

Sub-Calibre Practice for both Half Companies as follows:—

Sunday, 9th Feb., morning, at Belcher's.

Monday, 10th Feb., evening, at Pakshawan.

Full particulars will be issued later.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. RUSSELL.

DUTIES.

Belcher's.

N.C.O.'s and Sappers as notified by C.E.M. will parade at D.R.L. drill at Belcher's Fort on Friday, 7th February, at 8 p.m.

Lycemun.

N.C.O.'s and Sappers as notified by C.E.M. will parade at Lycemun on Friday, 7th February, at 8 p.m., and also on the following dates in February:—

10th at 6 p.m. (1st detail) (2nd detail at 8 p.m.).

12th at 6 p.m. (1st detail) (2nd detail at 8 p.m.).

19th at 6 p.m. (1st detail) (2nd detail at 8 p.m.).

Kit Inspection.

N.C.O.'s and men who were absent from Kit Inspection on the 28th instant will parade at Headquarters on Tuesday, 4th February, at 5.15 p.m. Dress.

Full marching order with 150 rounds ammunition.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES.

N.C.O.'s and men (as detailed by Capt. H. W. B. Kennet, V.D.) who were attached to the Engineer Company (except those who have completed their Annual Course or T.E.T.) and Casuals (those who have not yet completed their T.E.T.) will parade on Thursday, 6th February, at 5.15 p.m., at Kennedy Road Range. T.E.T. Grouping. Dress, drill order without rifles.

Officer-in-charge, Captain H. W. B. Kennet, V.D.

The following N.C.O.'s will attend:—

Sergeants Edmonds and Harvey.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

Wednesday, 5th Feb.:—

4.15 p.m. Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15, at King's Park Range for all N.C.O.'s and men in No. 8 Platoon, Machine-gun Co., Mounted Section, and Signalling Section who have completed their T.E.T. (or are exempted from passing them) and have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches, Platoon, etc. Commanders will see that every man who has to fire attends.

Officer-in-charge, Lieut. Ross.

Two N.C.O.'s from No. 4 Platoon (to be detailed by Platoon Commander) will attend to assist.

Friday, 7th Feb.:—

4.15 p.m. Part 3, Practices 15 and 16, at King's Park Range for N.C.O.'s and men as above.

Officer-in-charge, Lieut. Evan Jones.

Two N.C.O.'s from No. 6 Platoon (to be detailed by Platoon Commander) will attend to assist.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Thursday, 6th Feb.:—

5.15 p.m. at Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order.

"D" COMPANY.

Friday, 7th Feb.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Section at Kennedy Road Range. T.E.T. Grouping. Dress, drill order without rifles.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY SEC-LIEUT. J. E. W. BEARD.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 5th Feb.:—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Gun Club Hill Range.

G. E. Stewart, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1919.

NOTICES.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Members of the Corps interested in competition rifle-shooting, affiliation with the N.R.A., etc., are invited to meet at Headquarters on Wednesday, 5th February, 1919, at 6 p.m.

HOCKEY.

As the United Services Hockey League has now started, all members of the Corps who are willing to play are requested to send their names to Sapper G. H. Ptery c/o Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., as soon as possible.

BRITISH AIRMAN'S HEROIC DEED.

FIGHT WITH 50 MACHINES.

[FROM PHILIP GIBBS.]

Our flying men, who are harrying the enemy, have beaten all their records lately in air combats. But one exploit is now the talk of our Army, and it seems to me as wonderful as anything that has been done by these knights-errant of the air. It happened over the Forest of Normal, now in our hands, and there, over those dense woods, with a queer kind of Eiffel Tower in the centre of them, flew a major of one of our flying squadrons, searching for the whereabouts of our troops, and for any German fighting planes which he might challenge to a duel. He saw a two-seater flying at 21,000ft. to escape our arches and any other trouble, and our major climbed up to it in a wide spiral, and then, from below, fired at it. The German pilot and observer fell, the machine breaching in the air, and one man dropping in the parachute.

Immediately a Fokker biplane came into view, and the major heard the whistling of bullets through his plane, and then felt a hammer-stroke on his left thigh. He was hit, and, for the moment, stunned. His aeroplane began to spin out of control, but the major became conscious of his danger, and instinctively touched his levers and got his grip again on the engine. Then he saw that he was surrounded by fifteen Fokkers, crowding about him for the death-shot. His defence was by attack, and by a marvellous manoeuvre he got his shots in first, and three enemies fell. But machine-guns were chattering about him and bullets were singing past his wires. Another hammer-blow struck him, this time shattering his left thigh-bone. He fainted clean away, and his machine dived helplessly. But once again the spirit of the man awakened to the instinct of self-preservation and anger against those who were out to kill him. He handled his machine again, mastered it, and looked out for Germans. Twelve to fifteen scouts were in his sky-space, taking up the hunt for him. He flew at one, and saw that his burst of fire set it alight, so that it became a falling flame. At the same time bullets were about him like wasps, and one of them smashed his left elbow, and his arm dropped and hung loose and useless.

He was a one-handed man now to steer and shoot against a new swarm of enemies that came like midges. He dived steeply, but eight more scouts chased him down. He could not avoid them, so he fought them. He fought them by manoeuvring for position with every "stunt" known to airmen with a little morning wildness in their hearts. But this was cold, deadly skill. It was watched by ground observers, who held their breath at the sight of that one British aeroplane banking, nose-diving, looping with a flock of Germans about him. For ten or twelve minutes he juggled with his aeroplane to get his target aimed, and then he hit two and put them out of action, and then they had enough, and he landed successfully. But when his machine came to rest he did not jump out. He sat at all crumpled up, with his head drooping, and it was on a stretcher that he went away. He is now in hospital, gravely wounded, and every man out here who knows how he fought between fifty and sixty hostile aircraft, and destroyed four and drove down six, hopes with all his heart that this air knight of ours will get well of his wounds.

AN ABLE SEAMAN PEER.

In supporting a vote of thanks to M. Venizelos, at the National Liberal Club, the Marquis of Lincolnshire told this story: "The British Fleet is not composed of one kind of man, of one crew, or of one class. It was only an hour ago, in the House of Lords, when we were waiting for the Lord Chancellor to take his seat, that a messenger came in, and said to me, 'As able seaman wants to speak to you.' I went out and saw a handsome boy, 18 years old, and he said, 'I want to see Sir George Cave taking his seat. Will you put me on the steps of the throne?' (Laughter.) I said, 'Before I can give that answer, what is your name?' He replied, 'My name is De La Warr.' That boy (continued the Marquis) left Eton when he was 16, and enlisted in the Royal Navy, and for over a year he has been picking up mines. I put him on the steps of the throne, and now he has gone back to his ship to do his duty to his God and his country. (Loud cheers.) That is the kind of men that we breed in this country."

Earl De La Warr is the grandson of the late Lord Brassey, the famous maritime hero, and succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father, the eighth earl, in 1915.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government will inspect the Police Reserve Force on the Murray Parade Ground on Saturday afternoon, February 15th.

All ranks, including Patrolmen on duty and General Exempts, will attend. Exemption will be obtainable on medical grounds only. Further orders will be issued.

COMMENDATION.

P.-c. 101 Leung Cheung Man is commended by the Captain-Superintendent of Police for smart and intelligent action in effecting an arrest on the 14th instant. (This is the third occasion on which this Constable has been commended.)

COMPANY AND PLATOON PARADES.

Central Station, 5.30 p.m. Uniform, caps and covers and belts. General Exempts will attend. Patrolmen on duty will not attend. A Superintendent will take each parade.

Wednesday, Feb. 6th.—No. 2 Platoon.

Thursday, Feb. 6th.—No. 3 Company.

Friday, Feb. 7th.—No. 1 Platoon.

Monday, Feb. 10th.—No. 2 Company.

Tuesday, Feb. 11th.—Ambulance Platoon.

STRENGTH.

Constables 780 Aquino and 718 Portaris are dismissed.

Constable 250 Cheng Ching Lam resigned on leaving the Colony.

January 31st, 1919.

TO LET

TO LET.

For Six Months from 1st April.

FIVE-ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE on the PEAK. Drawing Room, Dining Room, Three Bedrooms, Large Garden and Tennis Court (Grass). Apply to—

Box No. 273, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [273]

TO BE LET OR SOLD.
HOUSE AT THE PEAK.

NO. 8, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, 5 Rooms, with Furniture. Possession 1st May. Apply—

DENNYS & BOWLEY [286]

TO LET.

HALF HOUSE. (2 Large Rooms) just beyond Brexey Point. Quiet locality—English family. Rent \$40—including Taxes. Apply—

Box No. 297, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [267]

TO LET.

EDGEHILL, No. 10, THE PEAK.

Apply to—HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LTD. [123]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wongneichong Road.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [34]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandre Building. [61]

GROUND TO LET.

A T WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 16,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, etc. From January 1st, 1919. Apply to—

KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd., 248, Des Vaux Road Central. [140]

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

5 ROOMED HOUSE and BUNGALOW.

Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings. [280]

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

NO. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW.

Apply to—H. E. POLLOCK, Princes Buildings. [114]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1913.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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Great varieties of used and unused.

POSTAGE STAMPS

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GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Postage Stamps,

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No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG

P.O. Box 690. [73]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS will be held at the Offices of
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1919, at
the Noon, for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors and the Statement
of Accounts for the year ending 31st Decem-
ber, 1918.
TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will
be CLOSED from TUESDAY, JANUARY
28TH, 1919, to FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH,
1919, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 23rd, 1919. [218]

LOST.

A BLACK AND WHITE LLEWELLYN
BETTER DUG. Black Marks across
the back and sides of body; one ear coloured
black the other peppered. Finder will
kindly return to owner or will be prosecuted
after expiration of this notice.
J. M. XAVIER,
13, Morrison Hill Road.
[271]

BILLIARDS.

PALACE HOTEL.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST 1919.
Exhibition Game.
T. PITT v. Sergt. I. GOODMAN.
600 Up.
Commencing at 8.30 P.M. [272]

ANOTHER PLAN FOR
"HOUSING SCHEME."

THE Undersigned are now dividing a
portion of Cox's Hill, Kowloon, into
small lots, of about 3,000 to 4,000 square feet
each.
A desirable spot for a Home, one of the
FINEST SITES IN KOWLOON.
Persons desirous of acquiring ground there,
Please Apply to—
J. M. ALVES & CO. [263]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.
ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are
now OPEN after extensive repairs.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard
Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall
and Meeting Room.
Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and
70 Beds in Dormitories.
All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M.
Navy and Army are welcome to use the
Institute.
MANAGERESS. [1]

NOTICE.

IF you want a reliable WATCH
Call at JAMES STEER,
Chronometer-maker, Watch-maker and
Jeweller,
9, Ice House Street.
Telephone No. 2877. [138]

FOR SALE.

4 Ton Yacht "EVADNE"
Apply to—
G. G. WOOD,
Messrs. LEIGH & ORANGE. [362]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

Butchers' Meats
BEEF. MUTTON. LAMB.
RABBITS. HARES.
SAUSAGES BRAWN.

PRESSED BEEF.
PURITY. EXCELLENCE. [68]

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER
PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs
Bosley & Hinchley, Ltd., Manchester,
and guaranteed in perfect working order.
This complete plant will turn out 8,400
gallons aerated water per day, purchasers to
take over about 6,000 down bottles at cost
price.
Apply to—
"AERATED WATER PLANT,"
Care of Hongkong Daily Press,
or
Care of General Post Office,
Box No. 370. [139]

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD. IN
LIQUIDATION.

A meeting of the shareholders of the
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., was held, yester-
day, at noon, at the offices of the
liquidators, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson
& Co., to receive the account and report
showing the manner in which the wind-
ing-up has been conducted and the prop-
erty of the Company disposed of. Mr.
D. G. M. Bernard presided, and there
were also present Messrs. A. B. Stewart,
K. de C. Longmire and R. M. Austin
(secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said:—These are the
steps taken to wind up the company.—
The liquidators were appointed by
special resolution passed on the 16th day
of April, 1918, and confirmed on the 6th
day of May, 1918.

By a further special resolution, passed
and confirmed on the same dates and at
the same time, the conditional agreement
dated the 20th day of March, 1918, sub-
mitted to the meeting for the amalga-
mation of the Ice Company with the Dairy
Farm Company, Limited, was approved,
and the liquidators were authorised to
adopt the same and carry the same into
effect.

The said conditional agreement provid-
ed, *inter alia*, for the transfer from the
Ice Company to the Dairy Farm Com-
pany, Limited, of all and singular the
lands, buildings, concessions, patents,
goods, chattels, moneys, credits, debts,
bills, notes and things in action of the
Ice Company, and the undertaking, busi-
ness and goodwill thereof with the full
benefit of all contracts and agreements
(except any contract with the general
managers thereof for the management
thereof) and of all securities in respect
of the said things in action to which the
Ice Company was entitled and all other
real and personal property of the Ice
Company whatsoever and wheresoever, in
consideration of the Dairy Farm Com-
pany undertaking to pay, satisfy and
discharge all the debts, liabilities, and
obligations of the Ice Company whatso-
ever, and adopting, performing and
fulfilling all contracts and engage-
ments binding upon the Ice Com-
pany and keeping the Ice Company, its
liquidators and contributors indemnified
against such debts, liabilities, obliga-
tions, contracts and engagements, and
against all actions proceedings, costs,
damages, claims and demands in respect
thereof, and against all the costs and
expenses of and incidental to the winding
up of the Ice Company; and in considera-
tion of the issue to Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson & Company, Limited, the
General Managers of the Ice Company, of
2,000 shares in the Dairy Farm Company
of the nominal value of \$7.50 each, cred-
ited as fully paid up, in consideration of
their entering into the restrictive
covenants referred to in the said agree-
ment and as therein mentioned; and in
consideration of the allotment by the
Dairy Farm Company to every person
who was a member of the Ice Company
on the date of the adoption of the agree-
ment by the liquidators of the Ice Com-
pany, of eight shares of the Dairy Farm
Company of \$7.50 each credited as fully
paid up in respect of each share in the
Ice Company held by him.

The said agreement of the 28th day of
March, 1918, was duly adopted by the
liquidators on the 8th day of May, 1918.

The notice required by Section 181
(Subsection 1) of the Companies Ord-
inance was duly sent to the official receiver
and to all persons who appeared to the
liquidators to be creditors of the Com-
pany and the meeting of creditors pro-
vided for by the said subsection was duly
advertised in accordance with the said
subsection and held on the 6th day of
June, 1918. At such meeting no creditors
appeared and the official receiver did not
appear. No resolution of any kind was
proposed at such meeting.

In pursuance of the terms of the said
agreement, all the assets, credits and prop-
erty of the Ice Company were duly hand-
ed over and transferred to, or otherwise
duly vested in, the Dairy Farm Com-
pany, Limited, and the Dairy Farm Com-
pany have now been put in full and com-
plete possession of the same, and that
Company has informed the solicitors of
the liquidators that all the obligations of
the Ice Company under the said agree-
ment have now been fully performed.

It has not been necessary for the liquid-
ators to make any payments in the course
of the winding up, as all such payments
were made by the Dairy Farm Company
pursuant to the said agreement out of
the assets taken over by them from the
Ice Company.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ROPING IN ARMED ROBBERS.

LOCAL POLICE ACTIVITIES.

The local Police have arrested a
fugitive from Singapore; two members
of a gang of robbers from Canton, who
have evidently made Hongkong their
headquarters; and a Chinese, who at-
tempted an armed robbery in Shanghai
Street.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before
Mr. J. R. Wood, the Chinese from
Singapore, was charged with being a
fugitive offender.

The prisoner is accused of committing
a robbery in Singapore and thereby
enriching himself to the extent of \$925.
The Hongkong Police were communicated
with and the man was arrested.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown
Solicitor, asked for a remand, as an
escort and witnesses were being sent from
Singapore to claim the prisoner.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till
Thursday.

Two other Chinese, alleged to have been
concerned in an extensive armed robbery
in a Chinese city last year, were also
produced.

About 600 robbers are alleged to have
attacked the city, and, after committing
murder and robbery, to have carried off
wealthy Chinese, men, women and child-
ren, to hold to ransom. Some of the gang
made their way to Hongkong. One of
the victims, who was subsequently res-
cued by the Police, was on a visit to
the Colony and noticed one of the rob-
bers. He informed the Police, and the
man was followed, his house was raided,
and he was arrested. From further
information received, two other men
were taken into custody, and are now
awaiting trial.

An armed robbery took place a few
days ago in Shanghai Street. Four men
entered a money-changer's shop, and,
after threatening the inmates with re-
volvers, decamped with \$310. An alarm
was given, and one was arrested. He was
brought up before Mr. Wood, yesterday,
and remanded.

SNATCHING FROM A CHILD.
At the Magistracy, yesterday, before
Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese who was
charged with snatching a jade bangle
from the wrist of a Chinese girl, pleaded
that he saw the bangle on the ground
and picked it up. He took possession
of it, as, being a stranger in the Colony,
he did not know that it should be
handed to the Police.

The evidence was to the effect that the
man saw the little girl unprotected near
the market at Shauiwan and snatched
the bangle.

Mr. Wood sentenced him to twelve
months' hard labour, four hours' stocks,
and twelve strokes with the birch.

The transfer of the assets of the Ice
Company was completed on the 10th day
of December, 1918, by the assignment by
the Ice Company and its liquidators to
the Dairy Farm Company of the lease-
hold properties belonging to the Ice Com-
pany.

The 2,000 fully-paid shares of \$7.50
each, to be allotted to Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson & Co., Ltd., the liquidators
as aforesaid, have been duly allotted and
issued to them by the Dairy Farm Com-
pany, and each member of the Ice Com-
pany on the date of the adoption of the
said agreement before referred to or his
nominee has been allotted and received 8
shares of the Dairy Farm Company at
\$7.50 each, credited as fully paid up, in
exchange for each share in the Ice Com-
pany held by him. Supplemental con-
tracts constituting the title of the allot-
tees to the shares allotted to them have
been duly filed with the Registrar of Com-
panies.

The terms of the said agreement have
now been fully performed, and nothing
now remains to be done by the liquidators
of the Ice Company except to close the
liquidation.

The CHAIRMAN proposed:—That the
account submitted to this meeting and
showing the manner in which the wind-
ing up has been conducted, and the prop-
erty of the Company disposed of, be
received and adopted.

Mr. A. B. STEWART seconded this and
it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN moved:—That the books,
accounts and documents of the Company
and of the liquidators thereof be retained
by the said liquidators, they undertaking
to destroy the same at the expiration of
five years from the dissolution of the
Company.

This was seconded by Mr. Longmire and
carried.

There was no other business.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

There will be no first division football
to-day, both matches on the fixture-list
having been postponed. The Navy were
to have met the Club in the United
Services League, but, owing to several
of the local players being on the injured
list, the Club were unable to raise a
representative team. The R.E. and
R.G.A. match, also due to take place
to-day, will be played on Monday, on the
Club ground, at 4 p.m.

Last week's surprise was the victory
of the 83rd Co. R.G.A. over the Navy
reserves in the junior league. The gun-
ners were at the bottom of the league
without a win to their credit, while the
sailors were second in the league table.
The Navy tried some new men and the
team did not combine very well. All the
goals (3) were scored in the first half,
but the artillerymen, while after the
interval the sailors had by far the most
of the game, but were unable to find the
net. It was an unpleasant encounter,
the losing team taking their defeat in
rather a bad spirit, and doing plenty
of "grousing" about the referee.

Referees here do not have a very
pleasant time; indeed, it is rather strange
that anyone can be found to undertake
the thankless rôle. Players are apt to
blame the referee when their side is
losing, regardless of the fact that the
result is generally due to their own bad
play. The spectators, too, are very in-
dignant if the referee does not see eye
to eye with them, and often express their
feelings more forcibly than politely. Of
course, at home, the referee would be
able to call a policeman and have the
offender removed from the field, but this
cannot be done at Happy Valley. Teams
should be responsible for their support-
ers, and, if they cannot control them,
should not be allowed to compete in
league matches. One is often reminded
at the Valley of Mr. F. W. Eager's
"Advice to referees." In one of his
"hints," he says: "It is a good policy
to enlist the services of a watch-possess-
ing friend on the touch-line (always
assuming that a referee has at least one
friend among the crowd), and for him
to give you a signal when you are within
a minute or so of half or full time."

The football authorities, too, should
adopt strong measures when cases are
brought to their notice early in the
season. Suspension for the season for
abuse of the referee or for striking an
opponent would have the effect of making
the games much more pleasant and would
greatly strengthen the position of the
referee. A meeting of the Referees'
Board was held on Tuesday in connection
with players being ordered off the field,
but the proceedings are officially con-
sidered private until confirmed, or other-
wise, by a full meeting.

The Club gained two more points in
the Hongkong League on Saturday and
thoroughly deserved them. Chasels
made a fine substitute for McCubbin at
back, and the Club halves and forwards,
too, were in great form. The team
should win the Hongkong League now
without much difficulty. It is worthy of
note that, if they do, it will be the first
time the "Cup" has gone to them,
although they have won the United
Services League and Shield on different
occasions. If they can defeat the Navy
when the teams meet on the 22nd of this
month, the league is theirs, even if they
lose to the South China Athletic. On
the other hand, if the Navy should win
and the Club defeat the Athletic, as they
probably will, the sailors will still have
to beat the Royal Engineers and the
South China Athletic to win the league.
The Navy, like the Club, have never yet
won this league.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

87th Co. R.G.A. v. Kowloon—Military
ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m.

88th Co. R.G.A. v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.—
Navy ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m.

Navy Reserves v. Staff and Depart-
ments.—Club ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m.

CRICKET.

MANCHESTER REG'T. v. NAVY.

The following will represent the Man-
chester against the Navy at Happy
Valley:—Capt. Bunde, 2/Lt. Cavenagh
(capt.), C.Q.M.S. Smith, Sergts. Keenan,
Bilson, Bird and Hall, Cpl. Horrocks,
Ptes. Walker, Maloney and Strahan.
Reserves: Pte. Smith.

LANE, CRAWFORD
AND COMPANY.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF
SHOES

AT
HALF
PRICE

STOCKTAKING
SALE

FROM
THURSDAY,
JANUARY 30th.
TO
SATURDAY,
FEBRUARY 8th.

THE WHOLE STOCK GREATLY REDUCED.

THIS MUST BE CLEARED TO MAKE ROOM

FOR LARGE SPRING STOCKS

ARRIVING SHORTLY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

February 3rd, 4th, and 5th

9.15 p.m. Performance.

ANNALS OF THE WAR NO. 58.

A MULTI-MILLIONAIRE

after the play of

Mr. Joseph Remand Renaud.

LUCIEN IN PACKING CASE.

MANILA STRING BAND will be in attendance on Tuesday, February 4th, at 9.15 p.m.

Matinees

every

Wednesday and Thursday, 5.15 p.m.

Saturday, 2.15 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sunday, 6 p.m.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Murate of Ammonia, Silicate
of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water,
and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid,
Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 23, DES VOUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

OUR ANNUAL
STOCKTAKING
SALE

Commences on TUESDAY next.

FEBRUARY 4th, for three days only.

A FEW

COSTUMES, COATS AND SWEATERS

at \$10.00 each.

GREATLY REDUCED.

See Windows.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.
BY APPOINTMENT.**HUGHES AND HOUGH.**

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers,

Share, Coal and General

Produce Brokers

and

Commission Agents.

PROPHETORS

"TO-KWA-WAN COAL"

STORAGE.

COHEN 1820 BENTLEY'S

A.B.C. 4th & 5th EDITIONS

At Telegraphic Code

Telegraphic Address "HONGKONG"

HONGKONG

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(For Account of the Concerned),

on

THURSDAY,

The 6th, February, 1919, at 11 a.m., at

China Provident Loan and Mortgage

Godown, No. 20, Praya East,

222 Bundles Steel angles,

112 Bundles Square iron bars,

893 Bundles Round iron bars.

Terms: Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(For Account of the Concerned),

on

FRIDAY,

the 7th, February, 1919, at 12.30 p.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux

Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

One 4-cylinder two-seater "Oakland"

Car (new)

One 4-cylinder five-seater "Dodge"

Car (new)

One 4-cylinder four-seater "Ford"

Car, guaranteed in good running order.

Further particulars, and inspecting

orders may be had from the undersigned.

Terms: Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(For Account of the Concerned),

on

FRIDAY,

the 7th, February, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux

Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A large quantity of ELECTRICAL FIT-

TINGS and ACCESSORIES, compris-

ing:—

a quantity of Telephone and Lead

covered V.I.T. Wire, a large assortment

of Lamps, Wattmeters, Fuses, and

Knife Switches, Tumbler and Snap

Switches, Snaps, Light fittings, Ceiling

Roses, Yarns, Globes, Insulators, Lamp

Holders, Exhaust Fan, etc., etc.

Also

1,000 Watt "Lalloy" Lighting Plant,

a quantity of No. 8 Cotton Waste, Photo

Paper, etc., etc., and one case of Lysol.

Terms: Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(For Account of the Concerned),

on

TUESDAY,

the 11th, February, 1919, commencing

at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House

Street,

STEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FUR-

NITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNT-

ED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS,

CURTAINS, CARPETS, etc., etc., and

comprising:—

Two Chest-of-drawers and Armchairs

(new), Folding Card and Occasional

Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bed-

room Furniture comprising Teakwood

Twin Bedsteads, large and small Ward-

robes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, etc.,

(Jamed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner

Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and

Chairs, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery,

Glassware, and good Glassware, Cooking

Stoves, Cutlery, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Elec-

tric Reading Lamps, Blackwood

and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of

Blackwood Furniture, including 1 Large

Blackwood Screen Blue and White

Panels, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets,

Pictures, Tennis Poles and Net, Several

Carpets new and second-hand.

Also

One Brass Cot, Treadle Sewing

Machine (nearly new) by Willcox and

Gibbs with all accessories, Piano in good

condition, Large Enamelled Bath, and

one Rubber-tired Rickshaw.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

CHIEF OFFICER for "SISIMAN"

Apply—

GERMINAL CIGAR ST. RE,

18, Nathan Road, Kowloon. [277]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF

HONGKONG.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all

FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will

be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC

BUSINESS ON DAY (SATURDAY),

and MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st and 2nd.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, January 30th, 1919. [278]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

OF HONGKONG.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all

MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will

be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC

BUSINESS ON DAY (SATUR-

DAY), and MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st and

2nd.

By Order,

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,

Secretaries.

Hongkong, January 30th, 1919. [279]

THE ROTORUA STEAMSHIP

(S), LTD.

(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in

pursuance of section 188 of the

Companies Ordinance of 1911, that a

GENERAL MEETING of the Members

of the above-named Company will be

held at the Liquidators' Office, 100, Ice

House Street, on FRIDAY, March 4th,

1919, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for

the purpose of having an account laid down

before them, showing the manner in

which the winding-up has been conducted,

and the Property of the Company dis-

posed of, and of hearing any explanation

that may be given by the Liquidators, and

also of determining by Extraordinary

Resolution the manner in which the

Books, Accounts, and Documents of the

Company, and of the Liquidators there-

of, shall be disposed of.

Dated the 31st day of January, 1919.

CARROLL BROS.,

Liquidators. [285]

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND

GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURER with instructions from

The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY,

FEBRUARY 6th, 1919, at 11 a.m.,

at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central,

a New Ladies' Fur Coat, "Artifex" Soft

Fancy lace and straps, "Artifex" Soft

Fancy lace and straps, "Artifex" Soft

Fancy lace and straps, "Artifex" Soft

Fancy lace and straps, "Artifex" Soft

Fancy lace and straps, "Artifex" Soft

Fancy lace and straps, "Artifex" Soft

Fancy lace and straps, "Artifex" Soft

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Fancy lace and straps, "Artifex" Soft

Fancy lace and straps, "Artifex" Soft

Fancy lace and straps, "Artifex" Soft

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

CHINA OVERSEAS TRADING

COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE interest connected with authority

of Mr. J. MOWBRAY JONES in the

above Company ceases as from the 1st

FEBRUARY, 1919. In future Mr. S. L.

O'HIOY will sign as Manager.

K. L. O'HIOY,

Assistant Managing Director.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1919. [283]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILD-

ING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

the PHILIPPS ORDINARY

MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this

Company will be held at the Company's

Office, Victoria Building on TUESDAY,

FEBRUARY 4th, 1919 at 11 o'clock a.m.

for the purpose of receiving the Report of

the Directors, together with the Statement of

Accounts for the year ending 31st December,

1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the

Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY,

January 28th, to TUESDAY, February 4th,

1919, (both days inclusive), during which

period no Transfer of Shares can be

Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary,

To THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT

& AGENCY CO., LTD.,

General Agents for the

West Point Building Co., Ltd.,

Hongkong, January 28th, 1919. [283]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO

STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY

MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the

Company will be held at the Office of

the Company, The Mansion, on TUESDAY,

FEBRUARY 11th, 1919, at 11.30 a.m., for

the purpose of receiving a Report of the

Directors, together with a Statement of

Accounts, declaring a Dividend and

electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from January 27th to

FEBRUARY 11th, 1919, (both days inclusive),

during which period no Transfer of Shares

can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. E. CLARKE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, January 7th, 1919. [173]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND

FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL

MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this

Company will be held at the Hongkong

HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY,

FEBRUARY 16th, 1919, at 11.30 a.m., for

the purpose of receiving the Report of the

Directors together with a Statement of

Accounts for the year ending 31st December,

1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 1st February to

the 18th February (both days inclusive),

during which period no Transfer of Shares

can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, January 29th, 1919. [283]

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF

HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Society will be held in the City

Hall at 8.30 p.m. on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY

7th, 1919, for the following purposes:—

(a) To receive the report of the Committee

and statement of accounts for the past

year.

(b) To elect the Officers and Committee for

the ensuing year.

(c) To consider the manner in which next

St. George's Day shall be celebrated.

and

(d) To transact any other business of which

due notice has been given.

All members are requested to attend.

F. A. WELLS,

Hon. Secretary. [289]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL

MEETING of the HONGKONG HOTEL

COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the

Register Office of the Company, Pedder

Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong

on SATURDAY, the 16th day of

FEBRUARY, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

for the purpose of considering and

proposing an Extraordinary Resolution—

That the Articles of Association be altered

in manner following, viz:—

"In Article 28 the word 'five' shall be

'substituted for the word 'four'.

The effect of this resolution will be

to increase the maximum number of the

INTERNATIONALISATION OF GERMAN COLONIES:

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PLAN ACCEPTED?

WAR BONUSES FOR BRITISH FORCES

EMPIRE COMMISSION TO CONTROL EMPIRE'S DEBTS.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AN "INDEPENDENT" SOUTH AFRICA

NOTORIOUS BOERS REFUSED PASSPORTS

Cape Town, January 29th.

The Government refused passports to the famous general, De Wet, and another Boer general of the name of Grobler, who are the two members of a Deputation, appointed by the recent South African Nationalist Conference to proceed to Paris to lay before the Peace Conference a proposal for an "Independent" South Africa.

EARLIER CABLES

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR

DRAFT SCHEME AGREED UPON.

London, January 29th.

A communiqué from Paris, dated January 29th, states: Mr. G. N. Barnes has been conferring since January 27th with prominent British Trade Unionists and representatives of India and the Dominions on the draft scheme for international regulation of the conditions of employment.

The scheme has been closely examined and discussed, and the experience of all present at the Conference has been freely placed at Mr. Barnes' disposal.

Many valuable suggestions have been made, and full weight given to the views of organised British Trade Unionism.

The Conference concluded at noon. The draft scheme has been agreed upon and will be submitted to the International Commission on International Labour Regulation.

WAR BONUSES

NEW NAVY RATES ANNOUNCED.

London, January 29th.

The Admiralty has announced an increase in war bonuses equivalent to the minimum increases, costing £4,500,000, pending the Committee's final conclusions.

Increases in the Navy and Reserves range from 1s. a day to ordinary seamen to 6s. to Captains and above, and in the Royal Marines from 1s. 6d. to privates to 5s. 6d. to Lieut.-Colonels and 6s. to higher ranks.

ALLOWANCES TO ARMIES OF OCCUPATION.

The War Office announces that the British Armies on the date of the Armistice numbered 3½ millions. Demobilisation is proceeding as rapidly as possible, and 300,000 men are being retained as the Army of Occupation. The latter will receive weekly bonuses as follows:—Privates, 10s. 6d.; non-commissioned officers, 12s. 3d. to 14s.; officers 21s. to 42s.

There will be five armies of occupation formed by February 1st:—At Home, on the Rhine, in the Middle East, in the Far East, and in North India.

No soldier under 20 years of age will be required to serve anywhere except at Home and on the Rhine.

It is believed that recruiting for the voluntary Army will improve as soon as the great mass who fought returns to civil life.

Upon the steady rebuilding of the Army depends the relief of the territorial battalions in India and in other distant stations.

AIR FORCE BONUSES.

London, January 29th.

The Press Bureau states:—Mr. Winston Churchill announces that the Air Force, on November 11th, numbered 50,000 officers and 295,000 men, of which, 1,749 officers and 51,727 men have already been demobilised.

BRITISH EMPIRE'S WAR DEBTS.

EMPIRE COMMISSION SCHEME FORMULATED.

London, January 29th.

A scheme has been formulated by the Acting Commonwealth Premier, Mr. W. A. Watt, for the formation of an Empire Commission, which will take over the control of the Empire's war debts.

The Government of all the Dominions and Colonies will be duly represented on the Commission, which will assume its financial position in December next and will be empowered to convert its debts into common stock.

Each Government will only be liable for its own obligations, and will make an annual payment of at least 5s. per £100 of the debt taken over for interest redemption and interest on distribution costs.

Additional loans in respect of the recent war expenditure will be raised if necessary.

DEMobilISATION.

LABOUR MINISTRY'S DECISION.

London, January 29th.

The Ministry of Labour announces that in view of the Government's decision regarding the constitution of the Armies of Occupation, no further applications for the release of privates or others on special grounds can be considered.

A WAR MEMORIAL.

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

London, January 29th.

A telegram from Paris states that the Belgian Government has decided to preserve the ruins of Ypres as a memorial of the horrors of war. The town will be rebuilt on a new site.

THE SETON MURDER CASE.

CROWN PRODUCES REMARKABLE EVIDENCE.

London, January 28th.

New light was thrown on the Seton shooting case when Lt.-Col. Rutherford was brought up in the Police Court on a charge of wilful murder.

The Public Prosecutor read a remarkable series of recent letters written by Mrs. Rutherford to her husband which were found in the latter's bag. These were couched in moving and affectionate terms and reproached him for his behaviour towards her. One letter referred to his awful temper and frequent ill-usage of her. Another showed that she tearfully resisted her friends' efforts to sue for a divorce, but, on a subsequent date, she decided to institute proceedings and asked him to facilitate the avoidance of publicity.

Further hearing was adjourned.

ENGLAND'S CALM.

AN AMERICAN TRIBUTE.

Mr. James M. Beck, ex-Attorney-General of the United States, and a member of the Committee of the American Pilgrims, was entertained recently to luncheon, at the American Officers' Club, by the Executive Committee of the British Pilgrims.

Responding to the toast of his health, Mr. Beck said he had witnessed three stages of the world-drama. There was the calm courage of France. No less wonderful than France's courage was England's attitude in the hour of assured victory.

"You were nobly great in the hour of disaster," he said, "and you are supremely great in the hour of victory. (Cheers.) I have been here a week, and have not yet heard a syllable of vain boasts or vindictive hatred. In New York the bells are ringing, the whistles blowing, and pandemonium reigns to celebrate the surrender of Austria and Turkey; but you remain silent in the hour of your triumph. England sees its most formidable foe at its feet, and never a shout proceeds from its lips. It is perfectly amazing to a stranger."

The enemy, he proceeded, had not been a fair opponent, but a foul assassin, and magnanimity to an assassin would be the high-water mark of folly. The free peoples of France and England could not be terrorised, even though fair portions of the earth became vast graveyards, and the ocean itself an unfathomable death.

Well might the judge turn to the prisoner responsible for the unprecedented slaughter of innocent men, and demand of him what reason there was why judgment of death should not be inflicted upon that creature of Frederick the Great and Bismarck—the Prussian Empire. "America," he exclaimed, "is in full sympathy with you. All it craves for is retributive justice. Make no mistake about her attitude."

COURSE OF THE WAR.

SOME LEADING EPISODES.

Actual hostilities in Europe began on July 28th with the Austrian declaration of war on Serbia and the bombardment of Belgrade. This was followed by Germany's declaration of war on Russia and on France. Great Britain sent an ultimatum to Germany on August 4th, demanding respect of Belgium's neutrality, and this being refused Great Britain declared war on Germany. The Germans swiftly overran Belgium, although they were stoutly resisted by the gallant little Belgian army. In a few days the enemy was in occupation of Liège, Brussels, and Namur. Meanwhile the British Expeditionary Force had been landed in France, and having fought the glorious battle of Mons, it had withdrawn to the Cambrai-Landreville-Le Cateau line.

In conjunction with the French, they continued to retire until, by the beginning of September, they were on the River Marne, and the Germans were as close as they ever got to Paris. Then began the great battle, which altered the whole course of the war, and resulted in the enemy being driven back to the Aisne. They gradually extended their line northward, and, having captured Antwerp, reached the coast at Ostend. Towards the close of the year, after a number of successful battles in France, receding the names of La Bassée, Arras, Ypres, and Arras, the Allies' line extended from Neuport to Dixmude and Ypres, and thence by Lille, La Bassée, and Arras to Albert, then bending south-east to Soissons and towards Rheims, to the forest of the Argonne, the Meuse, and Verdun.

By now the first phase of trench warfare had begun, and, while small stretches of ground were won or lost on either side, there was no material change in the situation. The broad results of the war on the Western Front so far were that the Germans had been foiled in their attempt to reach Paris and their effort to capture Calais.

In the eastern theatre of war events were moving more rapidly. There had been two invasions of Eastern Prussia, and much heavy fighting was taking place in Poland and Galicia. The Russians captured Lemberg and proceeded to invest Przemyel. The Austrians were busy defending themselves against the Russian onslaughts at the foot of the Carpathians.

The beginning of 1915 saw trench warfare pursuing its desultory and unsatisfactory course on the Western front. By now the British overseas forces had begun to make their appearance on the battle-field, and the heroic deeds of our Canadian and Indian troops were forming part of the chronicle of the war.

Ypres, and La Bassée were the scenes of bitter fighting during March, April, and May. Ypres will always be associated with the infantry of poison gas, while La Bassée (July-August) saw the first use of the enemy of liquid fire. After a period of stagnation varied by intense artillery duels, a fierce battle broke out in September, and the Franco-British lines in the Artois and Champagne regions were advanced. Loss fell into our hands, and the Vimy Ridge was captured.

By now aircraft was being largely used during the fighting, and our machines were seriously interfering with the movement of the enemy's reserves and ammunition supplies. On December 19th, Sir Douglas Haig succeeded Sir John French in command of the British forces in France and Belgium. During the winter our troops were kept busy by trench raids and small local actions, but no attacks on a large scale were attempted on either side.

Further eastwards, the Champagne and Argonne regions were heavily attacked about the beginning of the year, and the Allies temporarily withdrew across the Aisne. The German Crown Prince, Rupprecht, opened a vigorous offensive in the Vosges, also, there was a considerable amount of activity, which, however, did not lead to any marked alteration of the balance of advantage, which was left on the side of the French. Later in the year (September-October) the Champagne district became the scene of a strong French offensive, which yielded marked progress to our Allies.

On the Eastern Front, early in 1915, the Russians were compelled to retreat from Eastern Prussia, and the Germans made a rapid advance in Poland. The Russians captured Przemyel, but lost it again in June to the Austro-Germans, who also recaptured Lemberg and drove the Russians back in all sectors of the front, from the Baltic provinces to the Carpathians. Other important events of the year were the beginning of the Gallipoli Expedition, with the heroic landings at Anzac Cove, and later at Suvla Bay; Italy's entry into the war in May; the landing of Allied troops at Salonika; and the Allies' declaration of war on Bulgaria.

In February, 1916, the Germans began their famous bid for Verdun, and the French Army was submitted to what was perhaps its severest trial of the war. This enterprise was entrusted to the armies under the command of the German Crown Prince, while the defence of Verdun was conducted by General Pétain. After a week of the bitterest fighting, the French had been driven out of their advanced positions, and were holding the Brans-Douaumont-Vaux line. Douaumont was taken by the enemy on March 2nd, and Vaux Fort surrendered on June 24th, by which time the battle had flared out and assumed the familiar characteristics of trench warfare. The enemy by that time were within five miles of Verdun, on both sides of the Meuse.

Later in October the French assumed the offensive, and recaptured the fort and village of Douaumont, and held all their gains, in spite of numerous heavily-pressed counter-attacks. In the words of General Nivelle (who had meanwhile succeeded Pétain), the French in four hours drove the enemy at one blow the distance which the latter had spent eight months in taking piecemeal, at the cost of desperate efforts and considerable sacrifice.

During the spring the British and French armies on the Somme began their preparations for a great offensive movement, with a view to relieving the pressure on Verdun. The battle of the Somme began on July 1st, continued until November, and resulted in the breaking of the enemy's line between Bapaume and Peronne. The tanks made their first appearance in this battle. In the course of four months' fighting on the Somme the Allies captured 73,000 prisoners and over 300 guns, besides numerous trench-mortars and nearly 1,000 machine-guns.

On the Italian front the Austrian commander, anticipating an attack by the Italians on the Isonzo, delivered a blow at the Trentino army, but after a brief preliminary success this enterprise collapsed, and later on General Cadorna was able to resume his planned operations. He crossed the Isonzo at several points, and captured Gorizia. Meanwhile, on the Eastern front, General Brusilov was conducting brilliant operations in Galicia, which had the result of relieving the pressure on the Italian front, and compelling Austria to call upon Germany for further assistance.

The failure of the Germans to check the Franco-British advance on the Somme, and the apparent weakness of the Austrians on the Carso and in Galicia, had the effect of inducing Rumania to declare war against Austria-Hungary in August, and the Rumanian army invaded Hungary. To meet the new peril the Central Powers reorganised their forces, and the combined armies of Austro-Hungarians, Bulgars, and Turks were placed under German command. Mackensen's army of 1,000,000 men invaded Rumania.

The Russo-Rumanian forces in the Dobruja, while Falkenhayn attacked the Carpathian passes and entered Rumanian territory. Constantza, the chief Rumanian port, was captured on October 22nd. The Russo-Rumanian army was compelled to retreat, leaving the whole of the railway from the coast to the Danube in the hands of the enemy, whose advance continued rapidly, and by the beginning of December the enemy were in occupation of Bucharest.

The year 1917 was notable for the initiation by Germany of "unrestricted" submarine warfare, a policy which was intended to bring England to her knees in a few months, but which, besides failing to achieve that effect, brought the United States into the war (April). It witnessed also the beginning of the Russian revolution and the abdication of the Tsar. On the Western front, operations of tremendous importance were initiated which might have had a decisive result, but for the temporary advance which the Central Powers derived from the utter collapse of the Russian armies later in the year.

By March, after the battle of the Ancre, the British were immediately in front of the important road centres of Bapaume and Peronne, and were preparing for an advance on a large scale when the Germans began their retreat to the so-called Hindenburg line. In quick succession Bapaume and Peronne fell into our hands. The battles of Arras and of the Scarpe were fought in April, and next month, after severe fighting, the Hindenburg line was breached near Quantin and a further section was captured between Bullecourt and Fontaine-les-Croisilles. Early in June the scene of the fighting was transferred to the neighbourhood of Ypres, and the German-Weichsel-Ridge was stormed. Further heavy fighting led to a bitter struggle the Canadians captured Passchendaele. The Hindenburg line was also broken into in front of Cambrai.

On the French side, General Nivelle opened a great offensive in April between Soissons and Rheims. The fighting was of the severest character, but the persistence of the French attacks finally yielded them possession of the famous Chemin-des-Dames, which they held in face of a strong and well-sustained counter-attack. In the direction of Verdun, also, the French scored some further successes, capturing the Mort Homme crests, Hill 304, and Chaume Wood.

On the Italian front, after continuous fighting during the winter, our Allies, in May, successfully opened their first offensive on the Isonzo, crossing the river at several places, and capturing important positions, such as Mt. Kuk, Mt. Vodice, and Hill 174. Before the Austrians had recovered from this blow another was struck at them on the Carso, and a third in the Trentino, taking Mt. Ortigara and the Agnello Pass. The second offensive on the Isonzo and the Carso began in August, Monte Santo being captured and a good advance being made to the Bainsizza Plateau. Bitter fighting raged for many days on the Bainsizza Plateau and around Monte San Gabriele.

A brief lull in the fighting was followed by a heavy counter-attack in October. The Austrians had received powerful reinforcement by German troops, and when the blow fell the Italian line was shattered for a distance of twenty miles north-westward from Tolmino and the opened the enemy's advance. As a consequence the positions beyond the Isonzo had to be surrendered. Gorizia was recaptured by the Austro-Germans, who continued to press forward, and occupied Udine. Fighting gallant rearguard actions, the Italians withdrew first to the Tagliamento, and then to the Livorno, while other formidable enemy forces were advancing towards the Venetian Plain through the Sugana Valley. Finally, with the assistance of hurriedly despatched French and British troops, the enemy advance was held on the River Piave, when he was within fifteen miles of Venice.

The Russian revolution in March, 1917, was destined to have a tremendous influence on the course of the war, as it ultimately removed the Russian armies as a fighting factor, and released an enormous number of Austrian and German troops for use elsewhere. Hostile action continued, however, for some time, though only served to emphasise the growing demoralisation of the Russians, and their utter collapse may be dated from the Bolshevik coup d'état on November 7th, with the humiliating peace of Brest-Litovsk.

Other events of 1917, outside the European theatres of war, which were of far-reaching importance, but of which only the briefest mention can be made, are the operations in Mesopotamia, resulting in the capture of Baghdad (March), and the Palestine campaign, which culminated in the surrender of Jerusalem (December 9th).

During the early part of 1918 there was little fighting of any importance on any part of the Western front. The enemy, however, encouraged by the reinforcements they had been able to draw from Russia, were making preparations for delivering a "knock-out" blow. Captured guns from Russia, added to their own withdrawn from that front, had provided them with an enormous weight of artillery, and in manpower they were equal, if not superior, to the Allies. On the British sectors, the Germans certainly outnumbered us. They planned to crush the British and French Armies, and make their way to the coast and Paris, before the American troops, who had already appeared on the battlefield, could arrive in sufficient numbers to make their full weight felt.

Using an enormous quantity of gas shells and guns of every calibre, they delivered a violent bombardment of a few hours, and then advanced on a fifty miles front, from Croisilles to La Fère, breaking through the British lines. Within three days, Peronne, Ham, and Bapaume were yielded to the enemy. On succeeding days, Albert and Montdidier were captured, and the Germans crept nearer to Amiens. But the first impetus of the attack was slackening, and in this direction it was checked by the end of April.

Towards the end of May the Germans started another attack, between Soissons and Rheims, crossed the Aisne and recaptured the Chemin des Dames. Soissons fell into their hands after a fierce street battle, and by April 30th they had reached the Marne, between Château-Thierry and Dormans. Attacks in May and June were directed towards reaching Paris, and the enemy got within forty miles of the capital at Villers-Cotterêts. There they were stopped.

After a further pause the Germans attempted a third offensive, with the object of enveloping Rheims and then marching on Paris. They succeeded in crossing the Marne, but when Marshal Foch brought his reserves into play they were thrown back and driven to the Vesle. Then Sir Douglas Haig attacked east of Amiens and broke into the main German positions. Thereafter the fate of the German armies was sealed. One defeat followed another. The French, assisted largely by the Italians, pushed the Germans off the Chemin des Dames. Bapaume and Peronne were recaptured, and a real war of movement began, in which the enemy, retreating day after day, were gradually driven from ground which had not been trodden by French or British foot since the earliest days of the war. The Americans, fighting as a separate force under the command of their own General Pershing, drove the enemy from the St. Mihiel salient between Metz and Verdun. The reconstituted Belgian army, under King Albert, began to wrest their own cherished soil from the invader, and it soon became evident that if the Germans did not acknowledge defeat they would be driven from France and Belgium, and their own territory would be in no need of a truce.

The ground for an armistice came almost simultaneously with the American capture of Sedan. An appropriate and dramatic coincidence. It is also appropriate and gratifying that the signature of the armistice and the cessation of hostilities almost coincided with the entry of the British forces into Mons, where the "Old Contemptibles" made their glorious stand and earned undying fame.—Daily Telegraph.

GEN. TOWNSHEND IN LONDON

Y.M.C.A. SERVICE.

Major-General Sir Charles Townshend presided over a grand, united thanksgiving service "in remembrance with gratitude and pride of the splendid and heroic sacrifice that in the hands of Almighty God has set the world free from tyranny," held at the Royal Albert Hall.

General Townshend, who received an enthusiastic welcome, said, in the course of a brief address, that we had won the war by the help of God, and this country now had her future in her own hands. We should, and he believed would, remain the greatest Empire that the world had ever seen; but to do this we must preserve our respect for God and the King, and must also respect ourselves. If we did this nothing would fail us. In these times we should all stand loyally together.

He then read the words for our motto. In the Army he had seen striking results of that loyalty. During the defence of Kut, a telegram of congratulation on the bravery of the troops was received from the King. He read that telegram to the wounded and on parade to all the troops, and the effect was worth more than a brigade to him. It prolonged the defence for two months. (Cheers.)

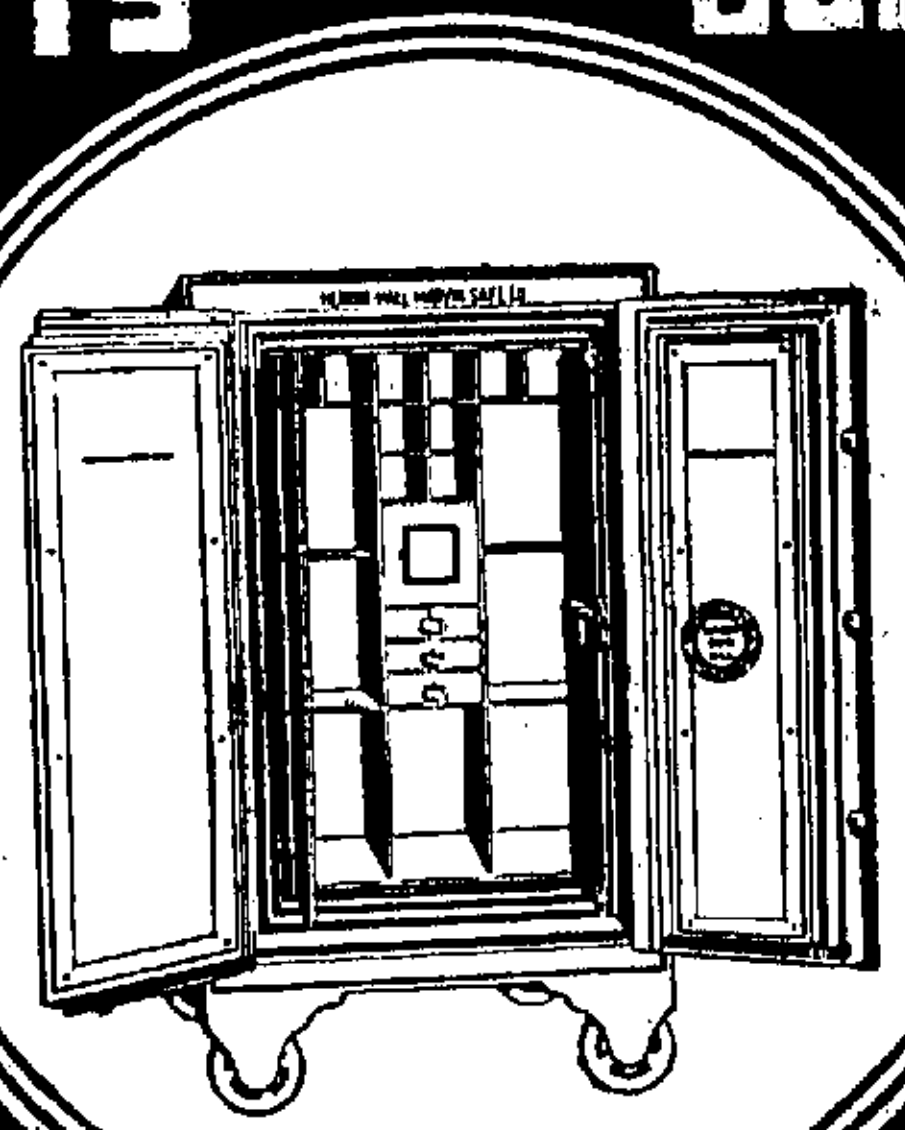
Letters of regret at inability to be present, were received from Princess Helena, Victoria and the Prime Minister; and a telegraphic message from General Milne, at Salonika, addressed to the Lord Mayor, was read, in which General Milne said: "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of. The righteous outcome of our cause has been established."

JAPANESE GIFT TO SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.

In appreciation and recognition of the kind treatment received by many Japanese seamen at the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, since the outbreak of war, the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. K. Kamata, has presented to the Seamen's Hospital, a valuable gift of Japanese shipwrecked sailors, and merchants in a fund for the endowment of a bed. A sympathetic response has enabled the Consul-General to hand a cheque for £1,000 to the chairman, Sir Percival Nairne. The bed will be named "Chogy Blossom," the latter being already a "Chrysanthemum" bed endowed in 1903.

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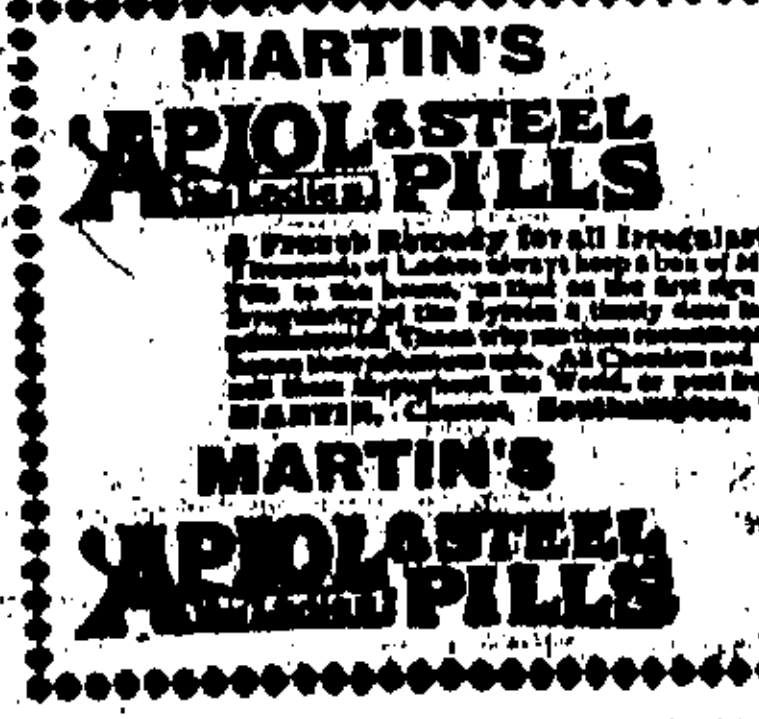
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THE RETURN OF OUR PRISONERS.

A PATHETIC SIGHT.

[FROM PHILIP GIBBS.]

The tragedy of war does not quite end with the armistice, and I have seen some things which have made me shudder a little, thrusting their ugliness through all the rejoicing of these days. I saw one scene on the road back from Ghent to-day which is the worst thing men of our blood may see now that the war is over. I noticed two gaunt-looking fellows in German clothes walking along with some English soldiers in great friendliness, and thought, "That is queer. What can be the meaning of it?" And then I came upon a crowd of men, of whom many were in German clothes and others in odd bits of British uniforms, with scraps of civilian clothing. Then I guessed. They were British prisoners who had come back first through the German lines. I went up and spoke to them, but as I talked I was horrified at the sight of them. They were so thin and weak that they could hardly walk. They had dry, glistening, hollow eyes, and the look of men who had been buried and come to life again. Many of them were covered with blotches, and they had unkempt hair and unshaven chins. "Who are you?" I asked, and one of them told me that they were one of our 11th Corps taken prisoner in the German offensive of April, when the enemy drove through the Portuguese at Neuve Chapelle, and when our men tried to stem the tide at Merville and Estaires. "I am one of the 1st Division," said one man, and another said, "I belonged to the 34th," and another said, "I was with the 50th," and another, "My division was the 1st," and another, "The 50th was mine." They were the heroes of those black days when our men fought with their backs to a wall which slipped behind them, fought against overwhelming odds, fought hungry and fought cold, and fought until drunk with sleep. They were English and Scottish and Welsh and Irish, and the Germans had made them pay for their courage.

STRICKEN AND HELPLESS.

"It was six months' starvation," said a young Scot, who was a mere wreck of a youth. They told me that their food was so scarce that they were tortured with hunger, and so vile that many of them had a kind of dropsy and swelled out horribly and died. They were covered with vermin and had only two baths in eight months, and could not even get their hair cut. They were put to work on ammunition dumps, carrying heavy shells and aeroplane bombs, and were kept at work early and late without any solid food, so that many fell. Three days ago their guards came to them and said: "You are free. There is no more war, and you can go back." They could hardly believe in that sudden liberty, but they set out from their camp at Halle, ten miles this side of Brussels, and people fed them. But even then they were so weak and ill that they could hardly hobble and, and some of them died on the way back at the very threshold of a new life on this side of the lines. "The Germans treated us worst of all," said several of them; "worse than the French and even worse than the Russians." And this only confirmed what I have heard from many civilians who saw them in many villages. When our prisoners come home, chivalry to a beaten enemy will be strained and charity will be hard, for the very look of them is awful, and they tell dreadful tales. The only defence the Germans have is that they, too, were starving, but at least they might have shown some humanity to these poor stricken and helpless boys of ours.—Daily Telegraph.

MR. SAMUEL'S TWO TESS.

IRELAND AND THE LAND.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, M.P., addressing the North Paddington Liberal and Radical Association, said there was an over-mastering desire animating the people for a fundamental change in social conditions. The masses of the nation would no longer tolerate evil surroundings, low wages, long hours, irregular work, and the absence of opportunities for the enjoyment of life. The country looked forward to the swift passage through Parliament of a series of large radical social reforms which were included in the National Liberal Federation's programme adopted at Manchester and which now had the eloquent advocacy also of Mr. Lloyd George. Their attention that day was concentrated upon the speeches that had been made by the leaders of the Coalition Government. More than two years ago, when he was Home Secretary, he expressed the opinion that the same spirit of mutual accommodation which had animated all parties during the war ought also to prevail during the period of reconstruction following upon peace. Mr. Lloyd George now told them that he had secured such an accommodation of parties with a view to carrying a large programme of social and democratic reform. It might well be that those who in former times had resented changes of this character in Parliament and in the country might have undergone a change of view. Now ideas had been germinating in the nation. We had seen it in the passage without serious controversy of the Representation of the People Act and Mr. Fisher's Education Bill.

"If the same spirit," said Mr. Samuel, "can animate our parties in the near future, and we can secure within a short period the enactment of large measures dealing with social matters it would be unquestionably an immense advantage to the country. If those who have hitherto opposed these measures will now support them, I for one should be delighted to welcome their co-operation rather than to seek for points of difference. There will be two tests—Ireland and the land question. If the other—and according to the present Government deals with these fundamental issues its course will be judged by members of the Liberal party."

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This magnificent picture is over four thousand feet in length. It commences fitly enough with a graphic comparison entitled 1914-1918, and details events down to the end of October last. The principal headings are as follows

FIRST PART.

1914-1918 THE CONTRAST.

Some of the last towns liberated by the Allies.
ZEEBRUGGE, AUBENARDE, TOURCOING.
Demonstrations at Tourcoing in honour of the British heroes who died for Freedom.
MAUBEUGE. President Poincaré visits the Northern towns recently liberated.
THE END OF A DUEL BETWEEN FRENCH AND GERMAN AVIATORS. The Shock is great, the Frenchman's machine is broken, but the victorious aviator escapes with minor injuries.
THE CONQUEROR.

SECOND PART.

General Berthelot reviews British troops who distinguished themselves at the Front. Generals Berthelot and Godley.
Heavy artillery going through the village of Romigny.
An emplacement for a big German cannon.
IN CHAMPAAGNE. General Gouraud and his army (Cheering the troops. A magnificent banquet to 2,300 officers and men.
THE AMERICANS ON THE VESLE FRONT. A battery of 76 guns during a German Counter-attack near Vesles.
A German Motor-Car Gun for protecting aeroplanes.
The Grave of LIEUTENANT QUENTIN ROOSEVELT.
Supporting troops near Fismes—bringing up food stores.
The village of Nampool, post of German machine-guns.
FRENCH TANKS going through the reconquered villages.
10,000 PRISONERS are taken in the camp—some of them of the 1,920 Class.
MARSHAL FOCH RECEIVES THE BATON OF MARSHAL OF FRANCE

THIRD PART.

THE ALLIES RETAKE THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT. Views of Thiaucourt.
Panoramic view of the City Entrance to the fort of the Camp des Romains.
THE CHAUVONCOURT BARRACKS where the tragic explosion of 1915 occurred.
American infantry going to their positions on the road from Pont à Mousson to Thiaucourt.
AMERICAN TROOPS AND ATTACKING CARS making new positions on the old German lines. American troops going into line on reconquered territory.
FROM FLANDERS TO ARGONNE WITH THE BRITISH.
YPRES. Tanks going into the battle—THE NEW BRITISH LIGHT TANKS.
British artillery bombarding the Hindenburg line. A good haul.
In Champagne. The neighbourhood of Tureau. BRITISH INFANTRY TAKE THE GERMAN LINES. ATTACKING CARS CROSS THE LINES.
A halt in the battle.
WITH THE AMERICANS AT VARENNES. Montfaucon—A German optical post in a vault. Prisoners in Chalons near Headquarters.

FOURTH PART.

AT SALONIKA. Bulgarian representatives on the road to Allied Headquarters.
BEINE—The false German tanks.
VOUZIERES BOMBARDED AND BURNT OUT—Soldiers gassed.
ST. QUENTIN. Inside the Cathedral. In their hasty departure the Hungarians forgot to blow up the monument although the mine holes had been bored in the pillars.
IN LIBERATED LILLE. The Grand Place—The Lillois receive the welcome news. British G.M.P.s. replace the German police. A provision of flour. War bread. The Tourist gate. Before leaving Lille the Hungarians blew up the bridges and railways.
BRUGES. THE BELGIAN SOVEREIGNS ENTER THE TOWN AMID THE JOYOUS ACCLAMATIONS OF THE POPULATION. Belgian troops parade before the King. The reception at the Town Hall.
OSTEND. The "VINDICTIVE" and other ships sunk by the British to obstruct the outlet.
ROUBAIX. THE PRINCE OF WALES at the Te Deum Service in celebration of the great deliverance.

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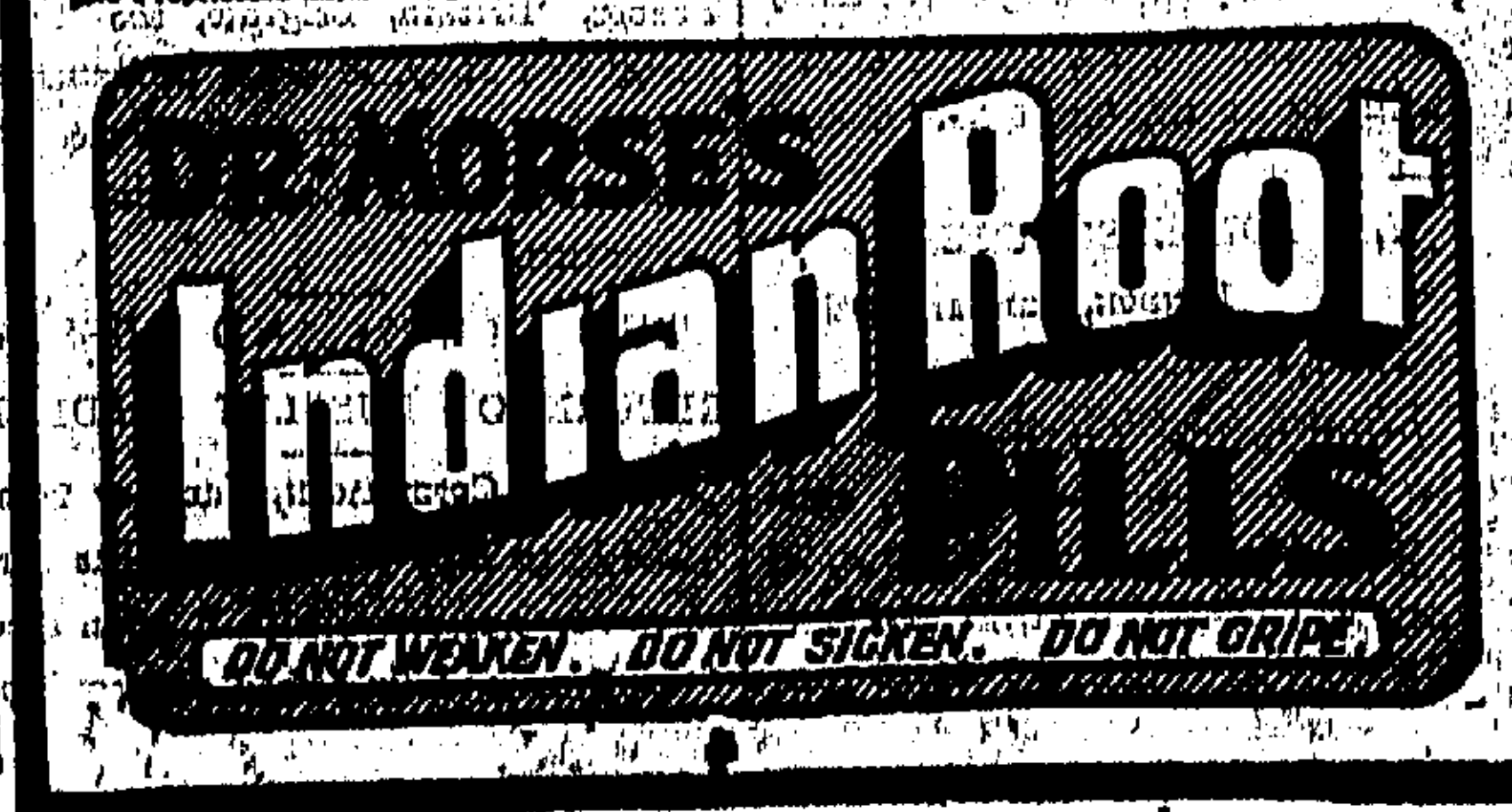
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BRITISH SHIPPING. MAKING GOOD THE LOSSES.

In the House of Commons, on November 14th:—

Mr. Runciman called attention to the urgent necessity for increasing the output of merchant ships. According to the figures given by the Admiralty, our mercantile marine had gone down during the period of war by a net sum of about 3,500,000 gross tons. That was to say, that British shipowners had lost by marine and war risks during the four years some 9,000,000 tons, and that rather under 5,000,000 tons had been replaced by purchase, by capture from the enemy, and by the shipbuilding yards. The net deficit of 3,500,000 tons presented as grave a problem as was ever faced by a Government department. Taking an average of four voyages a year, it represented something like 20,000,000 tons dead-weight losses in the course of a single year. One reason why the deficit was so large was undoubtedly due to the fact that our shipbuilding expectations for the year had not been fulfilled. He suggested that the failure to give Lord Pirrie the amount of labour which he had been promised was responsible for the big drop in the output. As a matter of fact there were some keels ready to be laid down, but the work could not be proceeded with owing to the absence of labour. It ought to be the business of those who controlled affairs to encourage the investment of capital in shipbuilding. He believed that the only things which could tend to the spread of what was known as Bolshevism in this country were a shortage of food and a lack of work. At one time something like 1,200 mercantile vessels were in the service of the Navy. If anything like 500 or 600 of these vessels could at once be released for the purpose of carrying coal to foreign countries there would be a large quantity of tonnage available for the carriage of food to this country.

Mr. Holt asked the Government for a definite assurance that shipbuilding was going to be made absolutely free and unrestricted. The Government should make such arrangements as would enable the cost of shipbuilding to be greatly reduced. He hoped we were not going to be too altruistic in placing British shipping at the disposal of our Allies. The Allies should use all their own ships before asking us for assistance. The coasting services should be re-established at once. Let the Government set the mercantile marine free as soon as possible.

RESTORING NORMAL CONDITIONS.
Sir L. Money said the Shipping Controller was determined at the earliest possible moment to restore normal conditions. But the Government had to provide for the prime necessities of the nation during the time of reconstruction. The amount of the steel subsidy was about £2 per ton dead weight. The Government had contemplated the sale of ships to private owners, and some sales had taken place by private treaty. In connection with shipbuilding, first-class priority would be given in regard to material, labour, and housing. The pre-war wages of the men of the mercantile marine were not of the best, and that made us all the more grateful for the services they had rendered during the war. We had now to restore the enormous losses we had sustained through placing the British mercantile marine not only at the service of the Allies but at the service of the world. Supplies of steel we now ample, and supplies of labour ought to improve rapidly.

In 1913, we had a record output of shipping—1,800,000 tons.
In 1914, it was 1,700,000 tons.
In 1915, it fell to 850,000 tons.
It fell further, in 1916, to 540,000 tons.
In 1917, it rose to 1,300,000 tons.

For the twelve months, ending October 31st, 1918, it was 1,600,000 tons. This figure exactly coincided with Lord Pirrie's estimate of the possibilities of shipbuilding in a year with the present supply of labour. The submarine had been beaten first by the dauntless courage of the Navy, then by the destruction of submarines, building new ships, repairing damaged ships, and using all ships in such a fashion as to avoid attack. But all this would not have been possible but for the building of necessary anti-submarine craft in the naval shipyards. That had necessarily restricted merchant shipbuilding. He ventured to say that the splendid results accomplished by the Admiralty would not have been achieved if labour had been devoted to the means of protection and the means of attack. When the war broke out we had about 250,000 persons engaged in shipbuilding work. The number now was 351,000. That was to say, that in spite of the enormous demand made on man-power by this war we had drafted into the shipbuilding industry 131,000 persons since the war began. Now that the war was over we could look back with pride to the results achieved in combating Germany's campaign of unlimited piracy.

He was asked what were the prospects. He pointed out that in 1913 we reached the record output in merchant shipping of just over 1,800,000 tons. In that year also we built certain warships. As for the present, he might say that quite a long list of urgently-needed vessels had already been discussed between Lord Pirrie and the Shipping Controller. Sixty-nine ships—liners and others—would be laid down in various yards in December, January, and February. It was also intended to continue the laying down of fabricated ships. There would be much more carrying to do in the future, and he hoped that the whole of the output of 3,500,000 tons a year of mercantile shipping would be wanted. In spite of the competition of America, there was plenty of room for British shipowners and shipbuilders, not only in respect of ordinary trade and manufacture, but in respect of shipbuilding. We ended the war with better plant and a larger material capital than we began it.

Major C. G. Hamilton remarked that the Government could assist manufacturers by retaining in the neighbourhood a supply of such labour as might be temporarily thrown out of their factories, by assisting manufacturers financially, and by facilitating the clearance of their works of Government material which was now blocking their operations.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

January 30th

Amakusa Maru, Japanese str., 1,370 tons, Capt. Kikawa, from Keelung, which port she left on January 27th, with a general cargo, including coal.

January 31st

Aburatsubo Maru, Japanese str., 1,287 tons, Capt. Seki, from Takao, which port she left on January 27th.

Bonghai Maru, Japanese str., 801 tons, Capt. Maeda, from Amoy.

Bonghai, American str., 983 tons, Capt. del Villar, from Manila, which port she left on January 27th, with a general cargo, including sugar.

Chiao Yang, British str., 1,406 tons, Capt. Mott, from Bombay, via Singapore, which latter port she left on January 23rd, with a general cargo.

Glennary, British str., 3,208 tons, Capt. Rogers, from Singapore, which port she left on January 26th, with a general cargo.

Haldia, Norwegian str., 1,005 tons, Capt. Sveen, from Dalby, with a general cargo.

Hampden, British str., 1,287 tons, Capt. Puckett, from Bombay, with a general cargo.

Hampden, British str., 1,270 tons, Capt. Lockett, from Hongkong, which port she left on January 10th, with a cargo of coal and wax.

Hoi Wing, Chinese str., 274 tons, Capt. Chun, from Haiphong, which port she left on January 26th, with a general cargo.

July, French str., 386 tons, Captain Cornelsen, from Haiphong, which port she left on January 28th, with a general cargo.

Kaitang, British str., 936 tons, Captain J. Cogan, from Shanghai, which port she left on January 27th, with a general cargo.

Kangra, Chinese str., 163 tons, Captain Fernandez, from Haiphong, which port she left on January 30th, with a general cargo.

Kankai Maru, Japanese str., 421 tons, Capt. Fujiwara, from Shanghai, which port she left on January 28th.

Koya Maru, Japanese str., 830 tons, Capt. Katsuragi, from Swatow.

Shanghai, Chinese str., 767 tons, Capt. Morimoto, from Dairen, which port she left on January 26th, with a cargo of beans.

Serra, American str., 743 tons, Capt. Jensen, from Shanghai, which port she left on January 27th, with a general cargo.

Tena, British str., 1,351 tons, Capt. Scott, from Swatow.

Wanli, Chinese str., 651 tons, Captain A. Buhre, from Saigon, which port she left on January 26th, with a cargo of rice.

Wasson, British str., 245 tons, Capt. A. C. Broadbridge, from Macao, with a general cargo.

Yatsung, British str., 1,423 tons, Capt. Milford, from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The *Chun Sang*, which came in yesterday from Bombay, via Singapore, reported a moderate monsoon. She encountered a dense fog in the vicinity of Gap Rock.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Siberia Maru*, January 31st:—
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CLEARANCES.

Jan. for Haiphong.
Alto, for Fremantle.
Chuan Maru, for Bangkok.
Haldia, for Canton.
Hoi Wing, for Bangkok.
Kaitang, for Kaitang.
Kankai Maru, for Canton.
Yatsung, for Saigon.
Phuamphen, for Saigon.
Yama Maru, for Saigon.
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"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	24th April	12th May
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	7th May	28th May
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	22nd May	9th June
"MONTEAGLE"	10th June	4th July
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	19th June	7th July
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	2nd July	23rd July
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	17th July	4th August
"MONTEAGLE"	20th August	13th September

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"DUNERA"	10th February	28th February
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STEAMSHIP OWNERS, BROKERS FOR THE SALE, PURCHASE, CONSTRUCTION AND CHARTERING OF STEAMERS, MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS, ETC.

COAL MINE OWNERS ALSO BUNKER COAL CONTRACTORS. BEST JAPANESE COAL ALWAYS IN STOCK.

HEAD OFFICE:—KOBE

BRANCH OFFICES:—TOKIO, SINGAPORE, AND TAIHOKU.

AGENTS:—LONDON, NEW YORK, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, SHANGHAI, TAKAO, KEELUNG AND MOJI.

R PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—

M. KOBAYASHI, AGENT.

Tel. 2844.

TOP FLOOR, KING'S BUILDING.



KUCHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LD.

KUCHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE:—KOBE.

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, BREITENBURG, GALLAR, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAIPEI, MANILA, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

OHU KYOKU TRADING CO.,

M. HASHIMOTO, General Agent.

Telephone No. 2109.

GROW BEAUTIFUL HAIR FREE!

A SUGGESTION ALL MAY ADOPT. Distribution of 1,000,000 Four-Fold "Harlene" Outfits FREE.

Here is a great opportunity and a valuable gift for every reader of this paper.

If you desire to look young and well-groomed, look to your hair. That is why the proprietors of this world-famous Hair-growing Specific "Harlene" are offering 1,000,000 Outfits Free.

Here is a suggestion for you to adopt. Send for your Harlene Hair-Drill Four-Fold Gift and grow healthy, luxuriant, and abundant hair.

Why not decide to-day to banish hair poverty for ever? Why wear attenuated, thin, impoverished, lifeless locks of hair, when all the rich sparkle and abundance of hair in its natural, healthy condition is yours for the asking?

ACCEPT THIS WONDERFUL GIFT.

There is no restriction to this Gift distribution. It is sufficient that you are troubled with any form of hair "ailment," or that you desire to improve the appearance of your hair.

The Gift Parcel comprises:

1. A bottle of "Harlene," the true liquid food for the hair, which stimulates it to new growth. It is Tonic, Food, and Dressing in one. Contains no Animal Fat.
2. A packet of the marvellous hair and scalp cleansing "Creme" Shampoo Powder, which prepares the hair for "Hair-Drill."
3. A bottle of "Unox" Balm, which gives a final touch to the hair, and is especially beneficial to those whose scalp is inclined to be dry.
4. A copy of the new edition of the "Hair-Drill" Manual, giving complete instructions.

"HARLENE" GIFT COUPON.

Fill in and post to: HARLENE, Ltd., 20-22 Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.1, England.



Dear Sirs,—Please send me your Free "Hair-drill" Four-Fold Hair-Growing Outfit as described above. I enclose 4 Annas in stamps for postage to any part of the world. (Foreign stamps accepted).

NOTE TO READER. Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper. Use this coupon to it, and post as directed above.

Hongkong Daily Press

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR" VOY 11-OUT.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 25th January, 1919, at 2 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after January 31st, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong January, 23rd, 1919. 255

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"HYSON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 25th January.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10-45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th February will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 22nd February, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, January 29th, 1919. 270

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DUNERA"

Arrived Hongkong on 29th January, 1919.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 29th, 1919. 271

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS

BETWEEN

CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN

and SEATTLE.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS

APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

TELEPHONE 2888.

No. 12, ICE HOUSE STREET.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG" .. Fri, 7th Feb. 7 1/2 light
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" .. Fri, 7th Feb. Noon
MANILA	"LOON-SANG" .. Sat, 7th Feb. 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KWA SANG" .. Sat, 8th Feb. 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & BANGALORE	"YUEN-SANG" .. Wed, 12th Feb. 3 p.m.
MANILA	"YUEN-SANG" .. Fri, 14th Feb. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITIM." Calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWYCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every Friday. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HONGKONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hongkong when indicated on the above.

BOHNE LINE.—Due sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer leaving on 25th days of each month.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for specific Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination, passports with their photographs and description attached thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Telephone No. 418.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BRISA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BRISA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELIERMAN" LINE.

(JELFFMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

S.S. "KALOMO" For LONDON, Sailing about 4th February.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

or to RICE & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SAIGON	"PAOTING"	On 1st Feb. D'light.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"HUPPE"	On 2nd Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YUAN"	On 4th Feb. Noon.
HAIPHONG	"FOOCHOW"	On 6th Feb. D'light.
HAIPHONG	"KALFONG"	On 8th Feb. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 6th Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YINGHOW"	On 9th Feb. D'light.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, making Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

Telephone 26

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... WEDNESDAY, 5th Feb. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Shikho) (Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

AND RETURN

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified cargo.

Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT,
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NORE	23rd February.	20th March.	8th April.
NOVARA	12th March	17th April.	26th April.
NELLORE	9th April.	16th May	24th May.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at BOMBAY about
DUNERA	10th February	28th February.
HEJAZ	17th February	9th March.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	
NOVARA	9th February.	SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co. between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSWAMI & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within 14 days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU ... 12,323 tons	Thurs. 20th Feb. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 13,760 tons	Sat. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	KOSOKU MARU ... 7,000 tons	Sat. 1st Feb.
	YAMAGATA MARU ...	Fri. 14th Feb.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	MISHIMA MARU ... 15,950 tons	Mon. 17th Feb. at 11 A.M.
	SADO MARU ... 12,580 tons	Fri. 21st Feb. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, TRINIDAD, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU ... 9,900 tons	Mon. 3rd Feb. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	KAMAKURA MARU ... 12,410 tons	Wed. 18th Feb. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	KIFUNEZAN MARU	Middle of Feb.
ALOUFA via SINGAPORE, PENANG, and RANGOON		

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraph.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATON MARU," each of over 30,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

"FUSHIMI MARU" ... Thurs. 27th Mar. at 11 A.M.
"SUWA MARU" ... Mon. 6th May, at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila and/or Hongkong.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
S. YASUDA, Manager

Telephone 424 and 426

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	15th Feb.
KOREA MARU	22,000	21st Feb. From YOKOHAMA
SHINNYO MARU	22,000	5th Mar.
PERSIA MARU	22,000	27th Mar.
KOREA MARU	22,000	22nd April, From YOKOHAMA
NIPPON MARU	22,000	29th April, From YOKOHAMA
SHANSHU MARU	22,000	22nd May.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	17,300	Mar. 21st
SEIYO MARU	17,300	May 3rd
KIYO MARU	17,300	July, 12th

These are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMERS, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

I. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

Telephone 2774 and 2775.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

For MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, Etc.
"PORTHOS" ... on or about Feb. 3rd.

Ports of call—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURTEL,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"INDUS MARU" Monday, 10th February, at Noon.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SUMARTA MARU" Monday 10th February, Noon.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KENKON MARU" Tuesday, 4th February, Noon.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

"UNNAN MARU" Saturday, 1st February at Noon.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" Tuesday 25th February at 2 P.M.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"TAIYOKU MARU" Saturday, 6th February.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Boon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 14th February, 8 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKURA MARU" Sunday, 2nd February, at 10 A.M.

"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 6th February, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,800 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" March 27th, 1919.

"CHINA" Feb. 6th, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high class passenger service.]

U. H. BATES, Freight and Passenger Agent,
120 House Street.

Telephone 155.

